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TRANSLATION

29/11/60

Information about My Trip to Europe
5 August - 13 October 1960

HAMBURG

General Impressions

1. Professor HALAJCZUK was professionally well prepared, but there was very little time for technical instructions. It was the first time he participated in an international conference and his first encounter with Soviet professionals. Therefore, it was necessary to meet with him two and three times daily during the conference and to advise him on his approaches. The frequent daily meetings with him during the conference intermissions could easily have aroused suspicions and compromise his contacts.

2. It was impossible for Professor HALAJCZUK to participate in all the various conferences and, therefore, difficult to follow up on all contacts with Soviet participants.

3. The contact activities were also hampered by our lack of information about the Soviet delegation, names and characteristics of individual participants.

4. Professor HALAJCZUK accomplished his assignment to the best of his ability.

ROME

Olympics, 25 August - 11 September 1960

In addition to the contacts with Soviet sportsmen and tourists, we held conversations with local Ukrainians in Rome. These latter contacts were held for the purpose of orientation, to gather information, and to select individuals for future contact operations. Because most of the individuals were away on vacation in August, we were able to make these contacts only after the first of September (See attachment).

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General Evaluation

Events such as the Olympics afford little opportunity for contacts and direct actions because of the following reasons:

1. The "tourists" who arrive are carefully selected and are small in numbers. (Two individuals from each oblast.) This fact indicates that these so-called tourists are at least informants, if not actual employees of the police organs. These "tourists" were restricted in their movements, were isolated in two buildings, were permitted to get into town only in groups, and had to report each day about any contacts they may have had.

2. As far as the athletes are concerned, the majority are not interested in politics, and they have all been carefully selected and are content with their lot.

3. Journalists, correspondents, and photographers provide the best contact element, but their time was always fully occupied.

4. It should also be mentioned that the Soviets at the Olympics were less curious than during other contacts, probably because they were instructed in advance and also perhaps because many of them had already visited the West during the past few years. Also, the KGB had opportunity to identify us, and interest in a contact ended after the first meeting.

5. The fact that during the Olympics we lacked information about arrival of tourists and information about where they were staying, and also because we did not dispatch at least one individual in advance to contact local Ukrainians and Italians and outline a plan for the contact operations.

Resolutions (For the Future)

1. We must change out tactics. In the future we must endeavor to send individuals who are suited to the event and send them to events which present more contact opportunities, as for example, international educational conferences, exhibits, trade fairs, festivals, and so forth.

2. We must try to cover all countries and cities where Soviet tourists visit during the entire year.

3. We should try to send our people to port cities and border countries, as for example, Finland, Denmark, Vienna, Berlin, and so forth. There are Ukrainian men in the Soviet army and navy, especially in the north (Baltics) and contact with them is possible.

*ably
expanded*

*Good
idea*

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*Poland is probably
not only a channel of
distribution*

4. Send a contact man to Poland whose assignment it would be to gather information about Ukrainians there, the possibilities of travel to the USSR, transmittal of literature to the USSR, and so forth.

*Send someone
there*

5. Investigate the possibilities of open contacts and conversations with tourists and KGB officials. It would be desirable to send to Italy at least one contact man who would be responsible for contact with Soviet tourists there.

MUNICH, GERMANY
16-26 September 1960

During my stay in Munich, we held conversations in the publishing offices on the subjects:

1. The present situation in the Ukraine and our tasks.
2. Internal situation of the Ukrainian emigration and our position.
3. The question of reorganization of our publications.
4. The activities of Prolog.
5. Communist infiltration in the emigration.

In addition to these general discussions, there also were special conversations regarding assistance to Carl in his work, a review of the mailing operations to the USSR of our newspapers and the Information Bulletin, a review of our brochure publications, and individual discussions including those with editor I. K. and with I. M.

Decisions

*Send
idea
put into
money.*

1. To reorganize the publications. Starting with January 1961, publish a monthly newspaper in place of Suchasna and Ukrainian Literaturna Hazeta. An editorial board composed of five individuals will be responsible for the monthly publication. The final composition of the editorial board, as well as the title for the new monthly, must be decided in Munich and accepted by members in the United States.

2. To separate the administration and distribution activities of the monthly from the editorial board, especially where mailings to the Ukraine are concerned. Distribution to the Ukraine will be directed and controlled by Prolog.

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General Observations and Conclusions

*bad
iterations*

1. The living standard of our employees in Munich is very low. They are poorly paid. This creates insecurities and a feeling that an injustice is being done them, which in turn leads to unhealthy criticisms.

2. Taking the whole emigration into consideration, the people are divided into two groups: the "better" and the "worse." The better are those who are employed by American sponsored institutions, that is, The Institute of Study on the USSR, Radio Liberty, Radio Free Europe, and similar organizations. They are better paid and segregate themselves from the rest of the emigration. The worse are those who either work in Ukrainian institutions or for German organizations. And finally, the remainder who are being supported by the German government or by welfare organizations. In this atmosphere the Communists are very active.

3. In Germany, as in other European countries, there is among the emigres general criticism of American policy toward the USSR (lack of active policy) and also of the American negation of nationality problems of the USSR. This criticism is not always justified.

FRANCE

Paris and Marseilles

26 September to 7 October

(See Carl's report for details on Marseilles)

During my stay in Paris, I met with:

1. Our representatives.
2. I spoke to an invited group of Ukrainians of Paris and vicinity.
3. I met with Professor KUBIOVYCH in Sarcelles and with his co-workers.
4. I met with individual priests and other individuals.

General Observations and Conclusions

1. Ukrainians in France are in a situation similar to Ukrainians in Germany. With the exception of a few individuals, the majority is employed in physical labor and not according to their professions. The standard of living is low. There is inertia and pacifism, and Communist infiltration is present.

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2. Work on the Ukrainian Encyclopedia is running into financial and lack of personnel difficulties. Living conditions of the workers are deplorable.

*working under
ext. financial
conditions*

3. It would seem desirable in 1961 to start a French language quarterly of the Digest of the Soviet Ukrainian Press, along the lines of that published by Prolog and financially supported by Prolog. This project would be the responsibility of Dr. Kyrylo Mytrovych, assisted by Professor A. Kulchytsky, Professor P. Shumovsky, and Rev. Dr. Levynets, chief of the Association of Ukrainian Laborers of the Christian Syndicate. See attachment 2 for additional details.

LONDON, ENGLAND
7 to 13 October 1960

During my stay in London I had two meetings with the Ukrainian intelligentsia and with our sympathizers in London and vicinity. I gave them information regarding the present situation in the Ukraine and our objectives. We discussed the emigre situation in England and activities concerning contacts with Soviets, as well as contacts with members of the British Parliament and press. There were several private conversations with Constantine Zelenko.

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Attachment 1
Rome

There are only a small number of Ukrainians in Rome, a total of approximately fifty, chiefly priests and monks. Altogether, there are no more than about five Ukrainian lay people.

The following priests are permanently living in Rome:

1. The Apostolic Visitor, Bishop Ivan BUCHKO. He lives in the building of the Apostolic College of Saint Josaphat and has two priest secretaries, the Reverend Doctor Ivan KHOMA and the Reverend Doctor M. MARUSYN, and a lay secretary, Vasile LOSISKO.

2. The Rector of the Ukrainian Catholic Seminary, Rev. Dr. Iryney NAZARKO, O.S.B.M. There are presently sixteen student priests at the seminary.

3. The General Proto-Consul of the O.S.B.M., the Rev. Pavlo MIS'KIV. The Basilians, who have their own monasteries and monks and who have priests in all countries where there are Ukrainian emigres, especially in Brazil and Canada, bought a new home in Rome.

4. Rector of the Institute Ukraina, the Rev. Dr. A. SOPYLIAK, Salesian Order. The Institute Ukraina is a high school (seminary) for Ukrainian boys from all of Europe. This year there are eighty-six boys who live in the Institute. The boys being taught by these Salesians are theological student candidates. All costs of the students are paid for from Vatican designated funds.

Conversations were held with the following individuals:

1. Bishop Ivan BUCHKO. Subject: Contacts with Ukrainian Catholic priests in the Ukraine. The Bishop maintains some contacts with the UkSSR directly, or indirectly via correspondence through the help of Polish latin rite priests from Poland and also through the correspondence of other priests. During my conversation I called the Bishop's attention to the fact that these contacts could be controlled by Soviet security organs. The Bishop also has contact with the Rev. Dr. O. KLADOCHNIY via Rev. KLADOCHNIY's mother, who lives in Toronto, Canada. The Rev. Dr. KLADOCHNIY, in so far as our information about him shows, is probably serving the Communists. The Bishop mentioned that Father KLADOCHNIY is getting ready for a visit to Rome during late 1960 or early 1961. The Bishop is very willing to help us in any way he can.

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2. The Rev. Orest KUPRANETZ, O.S.B.M., an intelligent priest, a former member of the Ukrainian Division, well known to Iybyomyr. In September 1960, he was sent to Vienna as pastor of the Ukrainian Catholic Church to replace the Rev. Dr. Volodimir GAVLICH, who returned to New York. The Rev. Dr. KUPRANETZ visited the Near East during 1960 on behalf of the Vatican to gather information for the Ecumenical Council. Rev. KUPRANETZ knows several languages: German, Italian, French, English. He is well qualified and anxious to make contacts with Soviet tourists.

3. The Rev. Dr. A. SOPYLIAK and his brother, the Rev. Dr. V. (sic) SOPYLIAK (Salesian Order). The Rev. Dr. A. SOPYLIAK is rector of the Ukrainian Seminary, and V. Sopyliak is the director of the Italian School (sic) in Rome. According to their information there are seventeen Ukrainians in the Salesian Order in Rome. Most of them come from Peremysl or that vicinity, and they have retained their Polish citizenship and have Polish passports. This gives them opportunity to travel to Poland. One of them visited the Ukraine (Kiev and Lvov area) during 1960. The Salesian Order rented two of its buildings during the Olympics for use by Soviet tourists (hotels Olimpico and Casa Nostre). One of the Salesian priests, Father PRYSHLIAK, lived in the motel Olimpico during the Olympics.

4. Vasile LOSISKO, private secretary to Bishop Ivan BUCHKO. LOSISKO comes from Mostys'k, Lvovska Oblast. He left the Ukraine before World War II, is married to an Italian, and is working on his Ph.D. at an Italian university. As the Bishop's secretary for the past ten years, he agreed to maintain personal contact with us and also to mail our publications to the Ukraine.

5. Rev. Oleksander BARAN, single. He comes from the Carpathian area, Uzhgorod. He is one of our sympathizers. He is willing to help us in our work. He is planning to transfer to Canada or Germany. During the Olympics he participated in two contacts with Soviet tourists.

6. During the Olympics when I met with the Bishop, there was also present Evhen ORISHCHYN, who arrived in France from Poland on 28 September 1960. He left for Toronto, Canada, for permanent residence. During the three meetings with ORISHCHYN, he told me the following: He comes from Lvov, where he completed high school, and later lived in Warsaw. He was a member of the Ukrainian Division, arrested by the Communists, and sent to Siberia. He was amnestized along with many other Polish citizens. He lived in Cracow in Poland and was an instructor of sports. He visited the USSR and in Moscow was accepted into the International Association of Sports Judges.

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Attachment 2
France

1. Professor ~~V. KUBIOVYCH~~. During a conversation with me he stated that he would like to visit the United States and Canada in early 1961 for the purpose of collecting funds in order to continue his work on the Ukrainian Encyclopedia. To date two volumes have been published, and there should be four more volumes. He criticized the work of the Institute for the Study of the USSR in Munich and gave me a general outline of his plan for the expansion of the publication of the Ukrainian Encyclopedia. He mentioned that the Germans are interested in publishing the Ukrainian Encyclopedia in the German language.

2. There is supposed to be a Soviet exhibition in Paris in 1961 and simultaneously a French exhibition in Moscow. The French are seeking several individuals for the Moscow exhibition who can speak both Russian and Ukrainian.

3. KUBIOVYCH and I discussed contact operations and candidates for the French exhibition in Moscow. We felt advantage should be taken in contact operations in Europe by using women of mixed marriages, that is, women of German or other nationality who married Ukrainian men; and university students in France, and also young Ukrainians born in France who are French citizens.

4. Gathered information regarding Communist infiltration. This was handed over to Mr. C.

SECRET

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